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THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER
OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 457, Vol. III.)

YEATES—TRENT—HERMAN—HORE—FRENCH—SHANNON—GORDON—
RIDGELY.

45. JOHN YEATES,⁴ son of Jasper and Catharine (Sandelands) Yeates, was born at Upland, March 1, 1705, and in his childhood accompanied his parents in their removal to New Castle. He inherited his father's "dwelling-house" at Chester, with the "boulting," wharf, gardens, and lots near the same town, "bought of Jonas Sandelands and Edward Hen-neston." He became a shipping-merchant, residing in 1741 in the island of Barbadoes, and afterwards for several years in Philadelphia, where he acquired his nephew Joshua Carpenter's interest in property inherited from his brother-in-law, Samuel Carpenter, between Front and King (now Water) Streets, and King Street and the river. He also bought other land in Philadelphia County, and in 1757 lived in Wicacoa. His letters indicate connection in trade with his brother-in-law, George McCall, and other respectable men of business, both British and American. At first he was successful in his ventures, and in 1748 indited a will in terms which intimate possession of wealth. Subsequently, however, he met with losses, both at sea and by the inadvertence of supercargoes, and found it necessary, in 1762, to apply for office to the English Government. His friends signed strong testimonials of his character and qualifications, and Chief-Justice William Allen* wrote a personal appeal to the Hon.

* For some account of this illustrious Pennsylvanian see THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. i. pp. 202 *et seq.* The letter cited, as well as the Commission, with the Instructions accompanying it, are among the Yeates papers in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Penn for his appointment as a Comptroller of Customs in the Colony. "I beg leave to solicit your favour," says he, "in behalf of a very honest Man and old School Fellow of mine, Mr. John Yeates, who has been much reduced by misfortunes in Trade. He for a considerable time carried on business in the Mercantile way, both in Barbadoes and this his Native Country, with reputation." The office of Comptroller of Customs at Pocomoke (at the head of Vicomico River), in Maryland, was at length conferred on Mr. Yeates, his commission being dated July 24, 1764. During the following year he dwelt at Vienna, in Dorset County. The climate of this region was unhealthy, and Mr. Yeates soon fell a victim to its influence. He married Elizabeth Sidbotham, who was born October 16, 1704, and died September 16, 1753. Mr. Yeates died October 9, 1765. He had, at least, three children:

149. SARAH, b. April 2, 1731; m. John Ewing.

150. JOHN, b. August 17, 1743; d. unm. February 2, 1765.

151. JASPER, b. April 9, 1745; m. Sarah Burd.

47. ISABELLA TRENT,⁴ daughter of Maurice and Mary (Sandelands) Trent, was born in Pennsylvania, and, losing her father in early childhood, was brought up by her mother and stepfather, Robert French, at New Castle on the Delaware. Through the will of Mr. French she inherited, with her sister Eleanor Trent, and half-sister Catharine French, three lots of land in Upland, which they parted with, however, July 29, 1724. About 1712 she married Colonel Ephraim Augustine Herman, son of Casparus Herman,* and

* Bapt. in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, January 2, 1656. He m., 1st, Susanna Huyberts; 2dly, in New York, August 23, 1682, Anna Reyniers; and 3dly, in Cecil County, August 31, 1696, Katharine Williams. In a valuable paper comprised in the volume of Penn MSS. relating to the Three Lower Counties, in the Library of our Historical Society, styled "Augustine Herrmans Right & Title to St. Augustines Mannor upon Delaware, Appoquinimi & Blackbird Creeks, Anciently all taken for, or called by, the Indian name Appoquinimin," it is stated that, in consequence of encroachments of certain settlers by virtue of patents from Gov. Lovelace, "upon Mature Deliberation, to keep a Continuant possession of St. Augustines Mannor, Augustine Herrman found himself constrained to take

grandson of Augustine Herman,* a native of Prague, in Bohemia, who settled in New Netherland, and subsequently

out a licence from Captaine John Carr, Deputy Govr. under New York in Delaware, by the consent of his officers, bearing Date the 16th December a° 72 at Newcastle, & thereupon Caused his Sons Ephraim & Casparus Herrman to Seat on the River Side opposite reed Ile, in preservation of former possession taken on the head of St. Augustines mannor of Appoquinimin." For similar reasons, doubtless, after the restoration of English rule, interrupted by the Dutch in 1673, Casparus Herman solicited fresh grants of land "in New Castle County," and March 25, 1676, obtained from Gov. Andros confirmation of title to 330 acres on the west side of the Delaware and the northeast side of "Augustenus Creeke" (named in honour of his father), "called y^e good neighbourhood," where he resided at that time. In 1682, in conjunction with Edmund Cantwell, he received a grant of 200 acres lying on each side of Drawyers Creek "for the use of a water mill." (*Address* by the Rev. George Foot, delivered in Drawyers Church, Delaware, May 10, 1842.) He signed "The Humble request of y^e free holders of y^e Three Counteys of New Cassell, Jones & New Deale alias Wore Kill," "desyring that they may be fauoured with an Act of Union by the Governour and Assembly for their Incorporation in & with the province of Pennsylvania," which was presented December 10, 1682. (The original petition is contained in the volume of Penn MSS. just referred to: it was produced in the suit of Penn v. Lord Baltimore, in 1740.) At his father's death he inherited land in Cecil County, Md., called "Little Bohemia," and in 1689 succeeded his brother as third Lord of Bohemia Manor. He represented the county of New Castle in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1685, and was a Member of the Legislature of Maryland, from Cecil County, in 1694. His name is mentioned in connection with the rebuilding of the State House at Annapolis in 1704. During this year he died, and his widow married a second husband, John Jawert, of Dutch extraction, who held several public offices in Cecil County. (For an account of Casper Herman's sisters see *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. ix. pp. 61-2, 192-3. One of these, Anna Margareta, m. Matthias Vanderheyden, and became the ancestor of several families of distinction in Maryland, as well as of certain Shippens of Pennsylvania, and Jekylls of Boston, and of Edmund Randolph of Virginia. For some reference to Casper Herman's brother, Ephraim Herman, see the account of George Yeates, son of Jasper and Catharine (Sandelands) Yeates.)

* A gentleman, says the late Mr. Edwin R. Purple, in an excellent account of him in *The N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. ix. pp. 57-60, "whose life and history fills no inconsiderable space in the early annals of New Netherland. He was a man of good education, a surveyor by profession, skilled in sketching and drawing, an adventurous and enterprising mer-

in Maryland, and his wife Jannetje, daughter of Casper and

chant, 'the first beginner of the Virginia tobacco trade,' "a curious man and a lover of the country," according to Van der Donck, making successful experiments in planting indigo seed near New Amsterdam. He was in the employ of the West India Company, and with Arent Corssen in 1633 at the time of the Dutch purchase from the Indians of the land on the Schuylkill on which Fort Beversrede was subsequently erected. He probably went back to Holland, and returned to this country as agent of the prominent mercantile house of Gabry, of Amsterdam, and "afterwards made several voyages to Holland in the prosecution of his commercial enterprises." He also became interested in privateering, and was "one of the owners, in 1649, of the frigate *La Garce*, engaged in depredations on the Spanish commerce." In 1659 he made a voyage to Curaçoa. He opposed Governor Stuyvesant in some of his measures of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the settlers in New Netherland, and "in his public positions rendered useful and important service to the colony. He was one of the Board of Nine Men, organized September 25, 1647, and held that office in 1649 and 1650; one of the Ambassadors to Rhode Island in April, 1652; and in the same capacity, in company with Resolved Waldron, was sent to Maryland in September, 1659. Herman kept a journal of their travels and proceedings while on this service, and with his associate urged, with great ability, before the Maryland Governor and his Council, the rights of the New Netherland Government in opposition to Lord Baltimore's claim to the South River." To the arguments of Herman and Waldron, employed eighty years later in the interest of Penn, the existence of the present State of Delaware, as independent of Maryland, is mainly to be attributed. In 1660 Herman visited Virginia, and the authorities at New Amsterdam, not unmindful of his influence, on despatching Nicholas Varleth and Brian Newton as Ambassadors to that Province in February of this year, instructed them "to inquire in Maryland if danger threatened the South River, and to avail themselves of" the former envoy's "aid and tongue." In the same year, "with great cost and charge," Herman transported his people from New Amsterdam to Maryland, and obtained January 24, 1661, a charter from Lord Baltimore for the founding of Cecil Town and County, and June 19, 1662 (in consideration of his services in making a valuable map of Maryland and Virginia), patents for "a tract of land called Bohemia Manor," and one known as "Little Bohemia," situated at the junction of Elk and Bohemia Rivers at the head of Chesapeake Bay; to which was added in 1671 "St. Augustine's Manor," including the territory east of the former, between St. George's and Appoquinimink Creeks, to the shores of the Delaware. These liberal concessions from the Proprietor were accompanied with manorial privileges, and the title of "Lord" applied to the grantee, and, in accordance with the will of the latter, were commemorated on a monumental slab of oolite, still to be seen

Judith Varleth,* of Holland, afterwards of New Netherland. Mr. Herman was born on St. Augustine's Manor, in New Cas-

(though broken in pieces) on the chief plantation of the Manor. On the 14th of August, 1682, patents confirmatory of title were issued to Herman, and an estate was also granted him called "Misfortune" (in allusion, probably, to troubles about his land), and the "Three Bohemia Sisters" (because intended for his three daughters), containing over thirteen hundred acres, "north of Bohemia Back Creek, and bounded on the west by Long Creek," including the site of the old Bradcreek Church, and the northern part of the present Chesapeake City. On the 11th of August, 1684, he conveyed "to Peter Sluyter, *alias* Vorsman, Jasper Danckaerts, *alias* Schilders, of Friesland, Petrus Bayard, of New York, and John Moll and Arnoldus de la Grange, of Delaware, in company," 3750 acres of land, "embracing the four necks eastwardly from the first creek that empties into the Bohemia River from the north, east of the Bohemia bridge, and extending north or northeast to near the old St. Augustine or Manor Church." Immediately after the company received the deed, Moll and La Grange parted with their interest in the land in favour of Sluyter and Danckaerts, who established a community of Labadists upon the tract. Herman was a Member of the Governor's Council, and a Justice of Baltimore County, and on one occasion (in 1678) was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians. He died in 1686. (Besides the article above referred to, and the many sources of information cited in it, consult an interesting series of papers upon the Hermans and Bohemia Manor, written for *The Cecil Whig* by Mr. George Johnston, to be published, it is promised, in the form of a history of Cecil County. For a letter from William Penn to Herman and others, dated "London, 16th of 7th month, 1681," on the subject of his right to territory seated by them and claimed by Lord Baltimore, see Hazard's *Annals*, p. 575. The map alluded to in this note was the only one, says Neill (*Founders of Maryland*, p. 156) "engraved by Faithorne, distinguished for crayon portraits, and delicate copper-plate engraving. At the bottom it has a portrait of Herman." The latter speaks of it rather drolly as "slobbered over by the ingrapher faithorn, Defiling the prints with many Errours," some of which he specifies. A copy of the map is in the British Museum.)

* Early residents of the Dutch settlement of Fort Good Hope, at Hartford, Connecticut. Casper Varleth is mentioned by Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. iv. p. 365) as a Dutchman of some consequence at Hartford in 1656, "who may have lived there near thirty years," and died there in September, 1662. For an account of him see the *The N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. ix. p. 54 *et seq.* "The first members of the family in New Netherland," says Mr. Purple, the writer of the article, "were natives of Utrecht and Amsterdam, and, though not to be deemed unprolific, their

tle County, near the Delaware, but during his youth removed with his father to Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County, Maryland, where the family occupied the mansion close to the old ferry (now replaced by a bridge), a few miles from the mouth of Bohemia River.* Here Ephraim Augustine Herman continued to dwell after the death of Casparus Herman, whom he succeeded as fourth Lord of Bohemia Manor. His estate comprised about thirty thousand acres of land, including the best in the peninsula. He retained the ownership of St. Augustine's Manor (connected with his more stately resi-

name, for nearly two centuries, has disappeared from the annals of our colonial and State history. It appears to have died out in the male line in the third generation from the emigrant ancestor, Casper Varleth, but, as if to make amends for the swift decay of its male stem, we find the maternal branches of the family blooming and fruitful with the historic names of Bayard, Schrick, Philipse, Brockholst, Schuyler, Livingston, Jay, Clarkson, French, Morris, Robinson, Van Horne, and others, who, if perchance of equal worth, are of lesser note among the ancient families of New York." Mrs. Herman's brother, Nicholas Varleth, was Commissary of Imports and Exports, and Searcher, Inspector, and Gauger at New Amsterdam, and Collector of Duties on Exports and Imports to and from New England and Virginia. He was one of the Commissioners who signed the articles of capitulation on the surrender of New Netherland to the English. On his removal to Bergen, N. J., he "was appointed Captain of the Militia in Bergen, Gamoenepaw [Communipaw], Ahasimus and Hooboocken, October 6, 1665; on the same day a Member of the Court at Bergen; and on the first of November following a Member of Carteret's Council. These positions he continued to hold for several years." He was brother-in-law to Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, having married Anna Stuyvesant, widow of Samuel Bayard, the emigrant and progenitor of the distinguished family frequently mentioned in this genealogy.

* The mansion, which commanded a fine view of Bohemia River to Chesapeake Bay, was occupied in 1815 by Governor Bassett, but was burned down soon after his death (in September of that year). Lednum (*History of the Rise of Methodism in America*, p. 277) says, "many old and valuable paintings" were consumed with this house. "One of its large halls was lined with them. Many of them had belonged to Augustine Herman, the founder of Bohemia Manor. His likeness and that of his lady perished; also the painting representing the flight from the Dutch in New York by means of his famous war charger," an exploit which is related by Lednum and Foot. The walls of what is supposed to have been Herman's deer park continue to stand.

dence by a good road, twenty-two miles in length, constructed by his grandfather) till 1714, when he sold the plantations to Matthias van Bebber,* paying the customary alienation fee to Lord Baltimore. On the 13th of April, of this year, he relinquished all claims against his father's widow, Katharine (Williams) Herman, his stepmother, and her second husband, John Jawert,† and agreed to build them a house, they abandoning their right to the Manor Brick House. His wife Isabella joined him in the latter covenant. This is the first business transacted by him mentioned in the records of Cecil County. In 1715 he and Mrs. Herman conveyed away their interest in eight hundred and eighty-three acres of the land called "Little Bohemia," or "Bohemia Middle Neck," lying between Great and Little Bohemia Rivers, extending eastward probably as far as Bohemia Manor, specially devised by Augustine Herman to Casparus Herman; and in 1724 he induced the Legislature of Maryland to pass an Act breaking the entail of that estate, and sold the whole of it to Joseph George. The survey of the land then made by order of the Provincial Court embraced all of St. Xaverius, the site of a Jesuit Mission, and of the excellent school patronized by the chief Catholic families of Maryland, which was the germ of Georgetown College.‡

* The person frequently referred to in Mr. Pennypacker's article on *The Settlement of Germantown* in this number of the MAGAZINE.

† May he have been the well-known attorney for the Frankfort Company of Pennsylvania? Mr. Pennypacker considers this not improbable.

‡ His Grace Archbishop Carroll, the noted prelate who founded the College, was, indeed, partly educated at Bohemia. "Every vestige of the school-house," says Mr. Johnston, "has disappeared, but it is well known that the building stood in the lawn, a few feet south of the manse, and that the bricks, of which its walls were composed, were used in the walls of the dwelling-house, built about 1825." The chapel is in a good state of preservation. The mission is a few miles southeast of the junction of the Great and Little Bohemia Rivers, about half a mile west of the boundary line of the State of Delaware, and the same distance from the village of Warwick. The spot is marked by a wrought-iron cross, five feet high, said to have been brought to St. Mary's by the first settlers from England. Possessed of an entirely different interest is the fact, mentioned in Foot's *Address* already quoted, that just beyond the site of the mission, and on the portion

Colonel Herman was a member of the Legislature of Maryland, from Cecil County, in 1715, 1716, 1728, and 1731. Isabella Herman died before her husband, who married a second time,* and died in 1735. She left two children:

152. MARY, bapt. in infancy (Register of Immanuel Church in New Castle) November 27, 1714, who assumed also her great-grandfather's name, AUGUSTINE. After her father's death she m. John Lawson, son of David Lawson, of Cecil County, Md., a shrewd lawyer, who, it is affirmed, had some designs upon her land. Her husband added to his Christian name that of Augustine, in accordance with the will of her ancestor, the founder of Bohemia Manor, and jointly with his wife's brother-in-law, Peter Bouchell, rented several plantations on the estate.† Her husband d. in September, or the beginning of October, 1755, devising so much property to his brother that his widow declined to abide by the will. Nevertheless, on the 4th of the following December Mrs. Lawson leased her share of the Manor to the same Peter Lawson "for twenty-one years, or during the lives of Judith Bassett, and Michael and Richard Bassett‡, her sons," and the day after gave him a special

of Bohemia Manor included in the State of Delaware, on a farm belonging in 1842 to "Henry Cazier, encamped," in the days of the Revolution, "one division of Howe's army, under the command of Baron Knyphausen;" while on a farm, surveyed in 1686 to Johannes Haes and Ephraim Herman, "Brigadier-General Cæsar Rodney encamped for a season, with his corps of Delaware militia, at the period when General Howe landed at the head of the Elk River."

* Araminta (her surname not known). She survived Mr. Herman, and m., 2dly, a Mr. Young; 3dly, William Alexander, who resided at the head of Elk, as Elkton was then called; and 4thly, George Catto, an Englishman, who lived at Elkton. By his second wife Ephraim Augustine Herman had one son, Ephraim, who survived his father, but d. before attaining manhood, to the extinction of the family name. Mrs. Catto d. before 1766.

† "The Manor was then divided," says Mr. Johnston, "into upwards of fifty plantations, most of which had been leased by former proprietors, for long terms of years, for what would now be considered very low rents. These were generally made payable at the Manor House, semi-annually, at Christmas and Whitsuntide. All, or a large number of them, were payable in grain or tobacco, and frequently a pair of good fat capons were added as part of the rent, so that the table of the Lord of the Manor might be well supplied with poultry."

‡ Richard Bassett became a prominent lawyer, was a Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and United States Senator, Governor of Delaware, and Judge of the United States

power of attorney to act for her in matters pertaining to the management of it. Instigated, no doubt, by him, she afterwards suffered a recovery as to her interest in the Manor, and in 1766 gave Michael and Richard Bassett a deed for a thousand acres of land to each, for the small consideration of "five shillings, and on account of the love and natural affection" she bore them, "the sons of her loving cousin, Judith Bassett," and on the 9th of December, of that year, she executed another deed, in favor of Peter Lawson, for the remainder of her undivided half of the Manor, receiving an annuity of £100 Maryland currency. This is the last mention of her met with. She d. s. p.

153. CATHARINE, m. Peter Bouchell.

48. ELEANOR TRENT,⁴ daughter of Maurice and Mary (Sandelands) Trent, was born in Pennsylvania, and brought up by her mother and stepfather, Robert French, at New Castle. About 1714 she married John Hore, possibly at this time a resident of that place, where he owned land, at least, in 1722, and was engaged as a merchant in 1724. He was one of the persons who represented the Territories in signing the "Proclamation of King George the Second at New Castle," September 4, 1727, and is described as "of the Town of New Castle, Gentleman," in 1728. During the following year he purchased eighty-four acres of land near Christina Creek, and had surveyed to him four hundred and forty acres "near the Church Neck on the branches of Appoquinemy." In 1734 he also obtained from the Proprietors a patent for a hundred and fifty acres, surveyed to him the previous year, "on the north side of the main branch of Duck Creek," in New Castle County. He was appointed "Surveyor for the County of New Castle," and December 24, 1736, received a warrant from Gov. Thomas Penn to survey to himself seventy-five acres of land in New Castle Hundred, which afterwards became the property of his wife's brother-in-law, Dr. John Finney. He succeeded his wife's stepfather, Robert Gordon, in 1735, as Collector of the Duties

District Court for the same State. His grandson, James Ashton Bayard, late United States Senator from Delaware, m. Anne, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis by his wife Dorothy Willing, a descendant of the sixth generation from Jöran Kyn.

imposed on convicts and servants imported into New Castle County. Mr. Hore died intestate about 1739. The administration of his estate was entrusted to Dr. Finney. He had at least one child:

154. MARY, bapt. (an infant) (Register of Immanuel Church in New Castle) February 8, 1715-6.

50. CATHARINE FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born near the river Delaware, and brought up by her parents at New Castle. About 1724-5 she was married to John Shannon, who survived her. In 1746 Mr. Shannon is described as "of New Castle County, gentleman," and June 25, of that year, received a commission from Lieut.-Governor Thomas as Captain of a Company of Foot to be recruited on the Delaware, as portion of the colonial troops to be employed, in concert with the regular forces from Great Britain, "for the immediate reduction of Canada." The men were obtained within a month, and marched to Albany, where they went into winter quarters, and passed the summer idly, awaiting orders, and were finally discharged Oct. 31, 1747, "the late intended expedition against Canada having been by his Majesty laid aside for the present."* On the 24th of July, 1747, Mr. Shannon was "married, according to the rites of the Church of England, at the Fort in Albany," to Catharine Ramsay, the ceremony being performed "by the Reverend John Miln, who had been

* The proclamation of Gov. Thomas, calling for soldiers from our Province, is given in the *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, June 9, 1746. The Commission and "Instructions to John Shannon, Esq.," appear in *Pa. Archives*, vol. i. pp. 688-9. The Lieutenant of the Company was Jacob Kollock, Jr., of Sussex County, whose sister Magdalen m., 1st, Jasper McCall, and, 2dly, John Swift, of Philadelphia, as elsewhere stated. For the muster-roll of the Company see *Pa. Archives*, Second Series, vol. ii. pp. 496-8. A letter addressed to Gov. Thomas by Capt. Shannon and his fellow-captains, William Trent, John Deimer, and Samuel Perry, dated "Albany, the 12th November, 1746," requesting a further supply of provisions for the winter, may be seen *ibid.*, pp. 681-2. See, also, *Votes of Assembly*, vol. iv. pp. 50 and 71; and *Minutes of the Provincial Council*, vol. v. pp. 127 *et seq.*, and 175 *et seq.*

an Officiating Minister of the Gospel at Albany, but then acted as a Surgeon to the Regiment or Corps to which Captain Shannon's Company belonged." A year or so after his return to New Castle Captain Shannon went on a voyage to the West Indies; "the vessel he went in was supposed to have foundered at sea," and Captain Shannon, "and all the crew," it is believed, were lost, nothing having been heard of them since.* Letters of administration on Mr. Shannon's estate were granted to his widow and his son-in-law, James Sykes, July 5, 1751,† and in 1764 Mrs. Shannon made application to the British Government, through an attorney in London, for her share of the Royal bounty bestowed on widows of officers who "died in his Majesty's service." By his wife, Catharine French, Captain Shannon had two children:

155. ANNE, m., 1st, — Patten; 2dly, John Maxwell.

156. MARY, m. James Sykes.

51. ANNE FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born at New Castle on the Delaware, November 20, 1702. She was married, at the youthful age of fifteen years (Register of Immanuel Church at New Castle), November 28, 1717, to James Gordon, a merchant, who resided on Patapsco River, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Mr. Gordon died January 6, 1722-3, and Mrs. Gordon was married, the 5th of the following December, by the Rev. Richard Sewel, at her house on Elk River, in Cecil County, Maryland, to Colonel Nicholas Ridgely, son of Henry Ridgely, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Colonel Nicholas and Ann Greenberry, of Greenberry's Point, near Annapolis, Maryland, and grandson of Colonel Henry Ridgely, of Maryland, de-

* The attestation of these facts by Gov. John Penn, accompanied by a copy of Mrs. Shannon's marriage certificate, and the letter of attorney presently spoken of, are all contained in the volume of Penn MSS. in the Library of the Historical Society before referred to.

† On the 25th of the preceding January there was admitted to probate in New Castle a will of "John Shannon, late of the County of New Castle," possibly the same person, dated September 27, 1745. The testator mentions no wife, but bequeaths his property, embracing an estate in the Island of Jamaica, cultivated by negroes, to his "daughter Mary Shannon."

scended from a family of Devonshire, England. Her second husband was born at the home of his parents in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, February 12, 1693-4, and had survived a former wife, Sarah,* daughter of Colonel John Worthington, of Anne Arundel County (to whom he was married at seventeen years of age), who died March 16, 1721-2. At the time of his marriage to Mrs. Gordon Mr. Ridgely lived in Cecil County, Maryland, where they remained till August, 1733, when they removed to Duck Creek Town, in Kent County on Delaware, where they occupied a house belonging to Mr. Joseph Rawle, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ridgely died soon after their change of residence, on a visit to her mother, then the wife of the Hon. Robert Gordon, in New Castle, November 21, 1733, and was buried the 23d "under her mother's pew in the Presbyterian Meeting-house" in that place, a funeral sermon being delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Campbell. Mr. Ridgely continued to live in Kent County, and May 20, 1735, as foreman of the Grand Jury, signed a petition to King George II. against granting a charter to Lord Baltimore in abrogation of the rights of the Penn family in the Three Lower Counties.† December 23, 1736, Mr. Ridgely was married by the Rev. Peter Tranberg, Pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Congregations in New Jersey, to Mary, daughter of Judge Hugh Middleton, of Salem County, N. J., and widow of Captain Benjamin Vining,‡ of Salem. Near this

* Born in 1696; m. Mr. Ridgely in December, 1711, at the age of fifteen years; buried on Mr. Ridgely's plantation in Anne Arundel County. She left five daughters, one of whom, Rachel, m. Col. John Vining, Trustee of the General Loan Office of Kent County, and Speaker of the Assembly, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Lower Counties on Delaware, son of Captain Benjamin Vining, whose widow became Nicholas Ridgely's third wife.

† The original of this petition is contained in the volume of Penn MSS. so frequently mentioned.

‡ Mentioned in the account of Maons Keen. He was the son of William Vining, of Portsmouth, N. H., and was at one time "Collector of Salem and Marblehead, in New England," from whence he emigrated to Philadelphia, where he served as Justice of the Peace from 1715 to 1717, afterwards removing to Salem, N. J. For notices of his descendants see *Life and*

town they took up their abode during the winter, on an estate of Mrs. Ridgely's, where they dwelt for two or three years,* but by the spring of 1740 removed to a large farm about half a mile from Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, occupying a house now owned by their great-grandson. On his return to the western shore of the river Mr. Ridgely assumed an active part in civil affairs, and was elected to several offices of dignity and trust under the Government. He was appointed Treasurer of Kent County immediately on his arrival at Dover, and not long afterwards Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, and Register in Chancery. He was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and about 1746 Associate-Judge of the Supreme Court of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, an honor he enjoyed till the close of his life.† His concern for the local interests of his neighborhood is shown by his nomination by Act of Assembly, in 1751, to lay out a market-square and supervise the building of the first market-house in Dover.‡ Judge Ridgely died at Dover, February 16, 1755, and was buried in Christ Churchyard, where his tombstone may yet be seen. In an obituary notice of him, written a short time after his death, he is spoken of as "punctual to his word, strictly just in all his dealings," and, "as a magistrate, mild but firm. . . . His country cele-

Correspondence of George Read, by William Thompson Read (pp. 501-7), and *Reminiscences of Wilmington*, by Elizabeth Montgomery (chap. xi). Mr. Ridgely's stepchildren accompanied him to Dover, where Mary Vining eventually married the Rev. Charles Inglis, English Missionary in Kent County, afterwards Rector of Trinity Church in New York City, and finally Bishop, and Member of the Provincial Council, of Nova Scotia.

* "In 1738," says Thomas W. Griffith (*Annals of Baltimore*), "Colonel Nicholas Ridgely was Sheriff" of Baltimore County. Whether this was the husband of Anne French, or, as is possible, a near relative of the same name, I have not been able to learn.

† The distinction subsequently attained by Cæsar Rodney, as Speaker of the Assembly of the Lower Counties, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and President of Delaware, lends interest to the fact, that his youth was passed under the tutelage of Judge Ridgely, a friend whom he selected to be his guardian after his father's premature death.

‡ *Laws of Delaware*, vol. i. chap. 124, a. 25 Geo. II. (New Castle, 1797).

brated his obsequies with tears, and embalmed his memory with praise and applause.”* Nicholas Ridgely’s third wife survived her husband, dying December 11, 1761: she lies buried in Christ Churchyard, Dover.† Anne French left no children by her first husband. By Mr. Ridgely she had:

157. A daughter, stillborn, December 23, 1729.
158. MARY, b. January 26, 1730–1; m. Patrick Martin.
159. ELIZABETH, b. in St. Stephen’s Parish, Cecil County, Maryland, November 22, 1732; d. January 27, 1732–3.
160. ROBERT, b. and d. at the home of his grandmother Mrs. Gordon, in New Castle, November 7, 1733.

* For much of this information with respect to Nicholas Ridgely I am indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Charles I. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., a descendant of Mr. Ridgely by his third wife.

† Her son, Charles Greenberry Ridgely, practised physic with success in Dover, and held the office of Presiding Judge in the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Kent County, and was a Member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of “the Delaware State” in 1776. For notices of Dr. Ridgely and his son Nicholas Ridgely, the eminent Attorney-General and Chancellor of Delaware, see *Huffington’s short-lived Delaware Register*.

(To be continued.)